MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1876.

VOL 36, NO 215

CLOSING RATES Yesterday of cotton and gold: New Fork cotton, 11 c. Memphis cotton, 14a. New York gold, 110. Memphis old, 109.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES. WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. Sto. OFFICER WARHINGTON, September 2, 1 a.m. In Tennessee and the Ohio valley, ising barometer, northwest winds, and learer weather.

R. P. BLAND has been neminated for ongress by the Democrats of the fifth Lissouri d'atrict.

EX SENATOR MATT. CARPENTER, & rong Hayes and Wheeler advocate, sys Tilden and Hendricks will carry

GRANT has determined, under the adice of Chandler, to garrison the south ad evjry a blood-letting. Let us feil im by forbearance.

THE Bolivar Bulletia proposes an oldshioned barbeque and oration on the ineteenth, when Governor Barris will peak to the people of Hardeman.

HON. DUNGAN K. M'RAE, now a redent of Chicago, will there deliver a peech upon the lesues of the day on the xteenth, when the Democracy will ave a grand rally, at which Hendricks nd Lamar will speak.

MR. FRANK FENTRESS, of Bollvar, is ut forward by the Bolivar Bulletin for oterial senator, to represent the counes of Haywood, Hardeman and Madion. He is espable and well qualified, and Hardeman being entitled to the see, will no doubt be elected.

An esteemed correspondent urges the ames of T. B. Edgington and John eorge Gantt, Walter Goodman, Dr. 8. Maddox, H. M. Lowenstein, Ike H. elson, Albert Srg ; and J. M. Pettirew for representatives to the next gislature. Good selections, every one

be, Louisiana, ought to be treasured threatened by Marton's b'ackguards nd bullies. The United States troops just not find employment at the outh. Peace must be preserved even the rick of life and property, as at

Our eastern dispatches the past two ays continue to tell of Russian officers ocking to; the service of Servis. Sulon, but a Belgrade dispatch says that eing overcome by representations of he war party in Servia, who demand hat any mediation undertaken shall xtend to Bosnia and Herzegovina. to battle of moment is reported.

nd the dissat'sfird element of the Paific coast over his formation of the

payment, we cannot permit it to contrue anything we have sa'd as reflecting spon the honor or integrity of hat digultary. We differ with governor as to the policy of paying the erupone of 1874 and 1875, ake equally egregious, when he asserts ket, as we happen to know. Only a counted for the coupons. This is the rule. The position of the American on enclusion, that looking finally into the law and the facts, "we are of the same opinion still"—the governor cusht not permit the coupors of 1874 and 1875 to be paid.

MANLY FORBEARANCE.

Pluck and Endurance Exerted in the

up last night in consequence of reports that the negroes were arming and coming in to road with rails. The news spread rapidly use parish, and went to the scene of the ex-sment, whice was intense, but nothing oc-red and not agun was fired. The whiles included the best men of the country, who a test with the greatest cortearance. One freedman with the armed tegro a said they were tood to a me by the sheriff of the parish, who, is colored, to Mource and ourn the town. In the southern portion of the parish, where the house were fired into and the rouble began, the leading citizens report all quiet. Some wastering demonstrations, they way, were made last night, out there was nathing serious in the situation. The leading citizens are proceeding with prudence and moderation, and not a lond word has been beard in town.

COUPON PAYMENT.

Correspondence Between the Governor and Attorney-General Heiskell-What the Constitution Says and Custom Declares.

It is Left to the Executive Officers to Grope their Way where Nothing Ought to be Left to Executive Judgment or Discretion.

What the Press of the State Says-The Ledger and Major Tom O'Conor -Interview by an Appeal Reporter with a Memphis

We present the following as the result comes the interview by an Arpetal reporter
with a Memobis banker, who, it will be seen,
sustains the impressions of the result of surrep'tious information so provalent here:
THE ATTORNEY GENTRAL VIELDS THE
CONSTITUTION TO SUPREME Call and Nashville Banner.]

The following correspondence, which is of more than oralizary importance in view of the press discussion of the subject, expisins itself. The letter of attorney-General neiskelt was not received until moon to-day:

NA HVILLE, TENN., August 28, 1878. Colonel J. B. Heiskell, Attorney-General of Six-The comptroller of the treasury has Six-The comptroller of the treasury has sunnounced to the creditors of the State that on the fitteenth of next month the installment of interest on the State debt due July, 1875, with two belantes due July, 1874, and Japuary, 1875, will be paid. I respectfully ask if there is any legal objection to the payment; and state weat, in your opinion, is the legal duty of the ex cutive officers in regard to the surplus now in the state treasury. Yours respectfully,

JAMES D. PORTER. Hon, James D. Po: ter, Governor:

Your communication of the twenty eighth of August has been received, and I have to reply that my attention had been called to the question previous to your inquiry. I am ensisted, therefore, to live you my views more promptly than it would otherwise have been possible to do. Still, I regret that the erigencies of business require an opinion on so important a matter, with so little time for deliberation. I ou desire my opinion whother there is any letal objection to the payment of the interest on the State debt, which falls due July 1, 1875, with certain balances for July, 1874, and manary, 1875, and what in my opinion is the legal duty of the executive officers in regard to the surplus now with the State treasurer. Your communication of the twenty eighth

in regard to the surplus now with the State treasurer.

My recollection is that when the interest was to be paid under the funding law of 1873, the want of specific directions, as to the mode of conducting ine payment, transmitting funds, etc., was a cause of difficulty with Governor Brown and the officers. Yet the indications in the act of 1873 were so clear that the interest was to be paid that no serious emburissment was caused by the deficiencies in the law. On an examination of a legislation since that time, I am not able see that any coctrolling change has laken so.

The acts and resolutions to which my attention has been called by the which my attention has been called by the exmination of the subject, are, first, the act of 1875, ch. 1, sec. 1, which repeals so much of the third section of the act of 1878 as makes it the duty of the treasurer to set apart for the the duty of the treasurer to set apart for the exclusive puppose, so much of the fevenues as may be necessary to pay the entire in crest on said bonds—that is, the funded and registered bonds, the subject of that. This is the first set of the sea-—that is, the funded and registered bonds, the subject of that. This is the first not of the ses-sion, passed January 29, 1878. The history of that act is this When the act of 1873 was called to the altention of the State officials, it called to the attention of the State officials, it was a serious question with them whether it did not appropriate the revenues to the payment of the interest to the exclusion of the carrent expenses of the government. This ground was taken in the canvaxs, and it was generally cone-ded on all hands that such a provision cught hat to stand. Such a construction, however, could not be allowed to prevail over the absolute necessities of the government, but it was considered desirable that this feature of the law should be repealed, and it was accordingly done. While the act admits of the construction that it is a repeal of that section to far as it authorizes the setting apart of any fund for that purpose, my opinion has been, and is, that the intent of the law was simply to meet this question and take away the apparent preference given

The serious objection to this construction is inat the repeal is the very words of the enactment with the in-ertion of the word "en tire," to that the repeal is of so much of the section as makes it his duty to set apart from that exclusive purpose so much of the revenues as may be necessary to pay the entire interest. Now the word i no, in the enacting clause. It was concended, however, that it is so meant, and the interpolation of that word gives an inuication of the sense in which the repeal was intended. It shall no longer be his duty to set apart no much as will pay the safer interest. This leaves a strong implication that only a part was required to be set apart, and as there was up other indicator what that part was to be, it must have been such part as would remain after other necessary capenditures were provided for. In no other way can we are unit for the fact that in a legislature in part composed of strong advocates of prompt payment of interest the billi passed in the senate without a dissenting voice and the senate without a dissenting voice and

in the senate without a dissenting voice and in the house with only one.

The senate joint resolution of March 19,1375, No. 57, in substance re-enacted in the legislative appropriation bill, provides for the payment of coupons on bonds held and owned by cities and couettes and charitable, library and religious institutions in the *tate. This has been supposed by *tome to indicate that the intention of the legi-lature was to take away the existing pages to pay any other

bonds, and in this class of bondholders, thus enlarged to extend its operations in bonds acquired since the former acts were passed, also to restrict them to bonds neld at the time of its passage of the jointresolution are appropriation till, and not to any acquired after.

As the presumption of law in general is against the repeal of a previously existing law by implication, I am unable to see anything in these acts and this resolution indicative of an interest to change the law under which the payments of interest were made in July, 1874.

which the payments of interest were made in July, 1874.

It the legislature intended to stop the payment of interest, it was so easy to say so, in unequivocal language, that it is not easy to be lieve that they intended it in the abance of any clear declaration of that purpose.

As to the duty of the State officers in the existing state of the law with a surplus fund in the treasury, I am in more difficulty. While I am bound under the decision of the surpreme court in the case of Johnson ts. Pennybaker, Nashville, December term, 1874, to hold that there my be an implied appropriation in the treasury, and while under the usage of the State from time immemorial, I have been obliged to yield in practice to the payments of money out of the treasury without a formal appropriation, as insuffiable by long usage. I am at a loss to say that, in the absence of an act clearly and specifically appropriating money to the payment of specific debts and dues, there can exist any positive duty or obligation on the ficers of the state. The constitution declares "that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury "except in consequence of appropriations "made by law." Evident y the intention of the constitution is that an appropriations can be a seen to make the made from time to time. Yet the uniform practice in Tennestee—and a most viccous practice it seems to be—has been to make no such appropriation except as to legislative expenses and some

see—and a most viccous practice it seems to be—has been to make no such appropriation except as to legislative expenses and some few special items usually included therewith, but to regard all other matters required by any law to be paid, as being appropriated for. In the absence of any express appropriation personally, I am at a less to say that any duty is imposed on a State officer to pay anything, while I can easily assert that he is justified in making such payments as are authorized by law not in form or substance appropriation bills; that is, not sitting apart any specific amounts for the purpose. The case of joinson us Pennybakar, nowever, recognized in the alleged uniform practice of the several departments a construction of this clause of the constitution, and upon that construction beld that it was the duty of the comptroller to issue his warrant for moneys

for the payment of weigh no specific appropriation had been made. However reluciantly i may yield a point so vital in my view to sound const intional government, I am bound by a due respect to the highest judicial anthority to held that the right to make the

the southern portion of the parish, where the loose were fired into and the routile began, the leading cultires report all quest. Some hashed to the edge of portion of the parish, where the loose were fired into and the routile began, the leading cultires are proposed vicilistics of the control of the parish of the some proposed vicilistics of the control of the parish of the leading cultires are probable to the proposed vicilistics of the control of the parish of the parish cultivates and the proposed vicilistics of the control of the parish cultivates and the proposed vicilistics of the parish cultivates and the proposed vicilistics are probable to the parish cultivates and the proposed vicilistics and the proposed vicilistics are probable to the parish cultivates and the proposed vicilistics and the proposed vicilistics. The proposed vicilistics and the proposed vicilistics and the proposed vicilistics and the proposed vicilist

Sashville American, 31st.1

we flad in the Knozville papers of the twenty-hinth an article from the Memphis Appear, of the interest of the Memphis Appear, of the interest due Joly, 1875 in the Ledger of the twenty hinth when we have lot seen, complaining of the silence of the twenty hinth (we flavo not yet received the Memphis morning papers of that date) we find the same complaint. The first information we had of the proposed payment of interest was a paregraph andounding the fact in the Knoxville Tribone of the eightwenty of the papers of the difficulty with our analysis conferes in that we have not surface the papers of the eightwenty of the papers of the eightwenty of the papers of the conferes in that we have not surface the power of the conferes the power of the conferes the proposed to the surface of the article and the papers of the conferes the power of the conferes the power of the conferes the power of the surface of the article and the papers of the sort, it is probable that I we had been informed of the article to the payment of the payment

THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

When our Democratic cotemporaries in Memphis come to look calmiy into the law and the facts in this case, we believe that they will find and acknowledge that they have un intentionally done Governor Porter and the state officials great blustice in their allega-tions and since look.

PAYMENT OF THE INTEREST. Nathville Banner.]

We notice that the Memphis papers are making more or less of a rumpus because the Siste officials have done their duty in regard to interest payment. Governor Porter said in his open letter, many months ago, that when there was sufficient money in the treasury he would pay a coupon, but that he would not borrow the money to do so. Now, after having paid all the floating debts, including warrants and every other sort of indebtedness, he find in the treasury an ample amount to clear up what was left of the coupons of July, 1874, and January, 1875, and to pay the next oidest coupon due July, 1875. The money was collected from the people for this purpose, and he has simply done his duty in applying it, and no honest, right-thinking man can look him in the face and tell him that he has done wrong. Nachville Banner.]

wrong. INTEREST MUST BE PAID. The duty, then, of the comptroller and treasurer is plainly marked out by statute, and the governor has maught to do with it in any way. Since the passage of the acts of February and July, 1870, above referred to under the acts of the sessions of 1809 71, or which Mr. D. B. Thomas was a leading member, all the state's lien on railroads, etc., has been torselosed, and now we suggest that been loreclosed, and now we suggest that there is no difference between the stare debt proper and what the State owes on internal improvement account, and, therefore, there is no distinction to make as to payments after we have paid current expenses and the interest on bonds held by educational and religious societies, but all are to be paid in order of maturity. If our city press are correct in the position they assume, what is to be done with the money on hand with the treasurer? It is said that the State's account in its several depositories is beginning to be worth something—and we believe there are two or three banks in Memphis that claim to divide this benefit of being State depositories. Is this the matter? We hope our next assembly will endeavor, and succeed, in effecting a compromise between the State and its creditors, or, in other words, a cone ssion from its bendholders. We have a moral claim for su abatement of a portion of our debt, and an equitable claim against another portion thereof, and we believe our creditors recognize this, and will meet us fairly on these questions if we will but do our part honestly. Are we acting honestly if, with money in our treasury, we refuse to pay any at all? And is it honest for us to advocate a twenty-cent tax when we know that it will be ulterly insufficient to pay any interest? Is it wise, or a prodent economy, when already complaining of the magnitude of our debt, we take no steps to meet its yearly interest in whole or in part and thus allow it to grow larger? Let us

steps to meet its yearly interest in whole or in part and thus allow it to grow larger? Let us not delude ourselves, helther allow dema-gages to delude us, but look at the facts, and then deal with them in a practical way, as best our circumstances will allow, and as honest men.

GOVERNOR PORTER AND THE COUPON PAYMENT. Somerville Falcon, 31st.]

The determination on the part of Governor Porter to pay the past-due coupons of July, 1875, and January, 1876, has called forth severe comments from some of the leading papers of the State, and we think justly. Although he has been remonstrated with and advised to a different course, he, it seems, is determined to carry out the programme. Commenting on this action of the governor, the Memphis Ledger says: Ledger says:
"The last legislature dimin'shed the public "The last legislature dimin'shed the public expenditures considerably and created new sources of revenue. That seme legislature repealed the third section of the funding act, which was intended to emasculate the bill. This was one of the things done by the thirty-ninth general assembly which no one to this day has publicly criticised. Governor Porter practically reinstates this section of the runding law, and shows that his veto of the bill repealing his power to borrow money meant something more than a mere desire to preserve and perpetuate the prerogatives of the

serve and perpetuate the prerogatives of the executive—a purpose to carry out the original provisions of the funding act to the fullest extext of his power. Had Mr. Porter intimated to the public just before the convention metin a way to be understood, that he contemplated this step, he could not have been renominated, and there was no great entiusiasm as it was. He has taken a big loat for the rest of this canvasy, and we do not propose to help him carry it."

In reply to several of his friends in Memphis, who telegrapoed him as to the correctness of the then rumor, and advising a different course, Governor Porter says: "The money is in the treatury, was levied for the purpos-, and the law gives the executive officers no discretion in the matter." If Governor Porter is only executing a matter in which he has no option, and that the law makes obligatory upon him, of course he can't be held reerve and perpetuate the prerogatives of the pated this step, he could not have been renominated, and there was no great entbusis
as mast twas. He has taken a big load for
more the help him carry it."

In reply to several of his friends in Memphits, who teigerspeed him as to the correcttors of the theu rumor, and advising a differtors of the theu rumor, and advising a differtory is in the treeBirty, was levied for the purport, and the law gives the executive officers
or is the treeBirty, was levied for the purport, and the law gives the executive officers
or is in the master. If Governor
we had been to be the purport, and the law makes obligatory upon him, of course he can't be held resent, he tore it is too late, this order approtory upon him, of course he can't be held resent, he tore it is too late, this order approtory upon him, of course he can't be held resent help to be the purpose which is in direct
topposition to helv will, as expressed by the
late of the tors of the party, and his
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months ago. We are of the opinion that transactions in Tennessee coupons would have been proportionately as large in Meniphis as they have been in New York had the coupons been on this market, or for sale here. We understand that there are not over twenty thousand dollars of Tennessee bonds or coupons held by Memphis parties, and, of course, the holders are not prone to sell at anything under the rares now ruling, especially in anticipation of the bonana assured by the resent declaration of Governor Porter that the interest would be paid. Yesterday one of the leading banking houses of this city was visited, and the following questions propounded relative to the all-absorbing Sunject in state politics. fied that you can be subject to no just reflec-tion if you should, oncer the circumstances, defer the payment until the regislature can act upon the subject. With great respect, yours, etc., J. B. Heick Ell., Attorney-General.

TENNESSEE BONDS AND COUPONS. TENNESSEE BONDS AND COUPONS.

1. Please state if the coupons of the Tennessee State bonds payable in 1874 and 1875 have have been in unusual demand within the past ture menths:

2. Please state the price of these coupons in June, July and August, 1876.

S. What, in your opinion, occasioned this rapid increase in value?

4. Were these coupons bought in large demands in New Yorz?

5. Heing bought, were they detached from the bond?

6. What is the present price of these coupons, and are they still in demand?

THE RESPONSES

THE RESPONSES to the above questions are bereby given, and, will, from what we have been informed, substantially be found to accord with the views of the Memphis bankers generally:

1. No; not in this market. There has been some inquiry, but I can't call the demand extending the result of the series of the demand extended. traordin ary or unusual.

2. During June: seventy-five cents was offered in the beginning of the month, and shortly after ward eighty cents was reported bid for them in New York. There has been no demand in this market during the months no demand in this market during the months of July and August.

3. The rapid increase in value was no doubt occas, oned by infermation of some parties as to the procasic increase of value, but of what nature I cannot say, for I don't know.

4 That I can't say, as I know nothing about the actual transactions; I think they were, nowever.

5. That is natural, for they must of course be detached from bonds if botght.

6. I learn that as high as from ninety five to ninety eight has been paid for some of these coupons here. There is, however, no such demand for these coupons here to my knowle

nand for these coupous here to my knowl-MORTON'S MEN MURDERING Encouraged by the Bldoddy-Shirt Ora-

tor, the Rads in Louisiana are

Trying to Stir Up Strife. MONROE. LA, August 31.—The sheriff and posselaye returned from pursuit of the murderer of Dinkgrove. They traced the tracks of his horse about three miles, and there lost track. There is no clue whatever to the murdere. It is generally believed that the murder was the result of an old feud. The murderer look the plantation lane in his flight. Dinkgrove had seen the man, and fully appreciated the danger. He will be buried this evening. Last night the house of Captain Chambers, who lives nine miles below here, was fired into. The family bad come to this place two days before for security, leaving a young white man named Perxinincharge of the premises. Perklus was sitting on the pallery, when a cap popped near the fence, when he arose, then followed the discharge of a gun. His chair and the gallery post were filled with buckshot. Perkins gut mis pistel and pursued the man, who had fied up the road in this direction. No one hurt. A freedman on the place confirms this statement. The whites are apprehensive, but are proceeding with caution.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

He Point Blank Declines Nomination and will not Receive any More Delegations.

NEW YORK, September 1 - The Herald governor says: "Yesterday morning I received a letter from Dr. Unurchill, one of my physicians, forbidding me making any mental or physical effort, and declaring that my accept ance of this or any other public position could be derrimental, if it did not prevent the public position and the prevent and would be detrimental, if it did not prevent my attimate recovery. In view of these facts it will be impossible for me to accept the nomination, and I so informed the gentiemen from Saratoga who waited upon me tals anorning requesting my acceptance."

The Evening Post has the following special:

"Unua, september I—nothing can alter Horatio Seymour's determination not to permit the use of his name as Demogratic candidate for acceptance. He says this morning that he will listen to no merce gratiemen who wish to trige the nomination upon him, no matter who they are. He has been made sick by the interviews and excitement of the last two nterviews and excitement of the last two

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERAL FAULKNER AND GOVERNOR SEY-NEW YORK September 1.—General
L. B. Faulkner this evening sent Governor
Seymour the following telegram, as showing
the failtn of Governor Tinden's triends in the
ma'ter of Governor Seymour's nomination: "New York, September 1, 1876.
"Hon. Horatio Sepmour, Utlea, New York:
"The State convention, including myself, acted toward you in the atmost good faith The form of the telegram received by me from Mr. Spriggs, was agreed upon in committee of ten to ignly, as its lang, age indicates, your acceptance. I remained in Saratoga to more specific convey your decision to the conven-tion.

L. B. FAULKNER"

The following is the form of the dispatch re-ferred to above, received by Gene at Faulkner from Mr. Spriggs, date. Utica: "Go on and complete the ticket." GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S FRIENDS HOPE-FUL THAT HE WILL ACCEPT. UTICA, September 1 -Conferences be-UTICA, September 1 — Conferences between Governor Seymour and his friends in regard to his nomination have not yet closed. His friends are hopeful he will conclude to submit to the choice of the convention and the will of the people. Governor Tilden and Lieutemant Governor Dorshelmer were not here. Senator Kernan admits that his efforts to persuade Se, mour failed uiterly. A ROW IN THE CAMP.

AUBURN, N. Y., September I.—The Morning News has taken the Democratic State ticket from the heart of its columns, saying that & vil-latnous fraud has been practiced. It calls for the reassembling of the convention, and the nomination of a ticket in a fair, open-handed

A BRUTAL ENCOUNTER.

Beath in the Prize-Ring-A Fatal Encounter Resulting in the Death of a Prize-Fighter-Indignation at the Brutality of the

NEWCASTLE DEL., August 31 .- The NEWCASTLE DEL., Aligust 31.—The steamer which left Philadelphia last night with the pagilis's, Weedon and Walker, and their friends, effected a landing on the New Jersey shore. A ring was formed near Pennsville and the fight commenced. It is said that the sheriff made an effort to interfere, but was restrained by the mob. After a stubborn fight of sixty-two rounds Weedon was declared the victor. The sheriff notified the crowd that he would follow up the principals and such of their abetters as he could recognize to Philadelphia, and prosecute them to the full extent of the law.

INDIGNATION IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, September 1—The prise-fight at Pennsyille yesterday is a prominent and exe ting topic to-day because of its brutality and its tragical ending as well as because the parties participating nearly all belong here. The puglists, James Wee on and Pnilip Welker, alics Keester Bob, resided in this city, Walker, who was barely twenty years of age, being help in a foundry. They had fought once before, Weedon winning the battle; both had been in training five weeks for yesterday's battle—Weedon at the house of John Clark and Walker under the direction of Sam 'olyer. Weedon is a native of England and Walker was of German extraction. The fight took place near Pennsyille, nearly opposite Newca-tle, Belaware, and was witnessed by about one thousand roughs, who openly deflect the sheriff and his officers, and, after the fight, cluded them, coming up the river in small boats and landing at various points. Seventy-sax rounds PHILADELPHIA, September 1 -The

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

Murder, Rape, Rapine and Robbery-The Chapter of a Day-Vicissitudes of Life - "Man's Inhumanity to Mar," Etc.

Butcherles and Accidents - Collisions and Incendiarism - Railway Accident - The Cobbite Massaere-Corruption.

Eleven Persons Injured by a Railway WILKESDABER, September 1.—By the breaking of an axie of the engine of a train on the Lenish Valley railroad to day, four cars were thrown from the track and down an embankment, braising and cutting eleven passengers, one seriously.

Molly Magnitres at Work,

SCRANTON. Saptember 1 .- A coalbreaker at the Plymouth Delaware and Hnd-son canal company, was burned to-day by incondiaries. Loss not stated; insurance, twenty thousand dollars. A large number of men are thus thrown out of employment. Fatal Ballway Collision. Fatal Railway Collision.

Fire aburg. Mass., September 1.—
A collision on the Fitchburg railway to-day resulted in the Rilling of a daughter of Captain Rufus Crowel of Coelesa, Musachusetts, and severely wounding of the captain, and Mrs. Baker, of South Yarmouth.

Frightful Accident.

NEW YORK August 31 —Through the recklessness of a drunken driver, yesterday, a wagon filled with people returning from a pionic of the Parkville (Brocklyn) Methodist chorch was overturned, and two gent emen had their skulls fractured, several had limbs broken, and one lady (Mrs. Mi haels) was killed.

Murdered His Wife While Drunk. CINCINNATI, S.ptember 1.-On lower Broadway, about seven o'clock this evening Frank Murray, a shoemaker, while partially intoxicated, stabbed h.s wate in the breast

very near the heart, and again near the right groin. The woman will probably die. The cause of the stabbing was jealousy and gen-eral domes ic infelicity.

Killed by a Railway Bridge. CLEVELAND, O., Septemeer 1—On Thursday evening, as the excursion train on the Pannesville pnd Youngstown railroad passed under the bridge near Paloesville, Siles Coates and Elmer Howard, who were riding on top of the train, were knocked off. The former was instantly killed; the latter badly hurt, and will probably die.

Did Perfectly Right. CINCINNATI, September 1.—Tae Com-mercial's Lewisburg, Obio, special rays Press Paimer, city marsh-1, was shed and instantly killed to-night by N. A. Wireman. The lat-ter's wife coafe-sed to her husband to day that she had been having criminal inter-course with Paimer, and Wireman shot him at right. The murderer is now in Jali.

Smothered in a Mine. DENVER, August 31.—Four miners, Fred Thanerkauff, sr., John Cox. August Thanerkauff and Fred Thanerkauff, fr., were suffocated by foul air in an air shaft near Central City, last Tuesday. Thanerkauff, fr., had descended into the shaft to prospect with a view to resuming work on it. His protracted absence led his father to follow him, and the other victims f llowed the father. All were dead before relief could be brought.

Wholesale Batchery.

Sr. Louis, August 31.—Advices from Decatur, Texas, ray that Rev. W. G. England, a Methodist minister, his wife, a step-daugh-ter, and four step-sons were murdered at their ter, and four step-sons were mirdered at their home, six miles from Montague, last Saturday night, by a party of disguised men. No par-ticulars of the mendish affair have been re-ceiver, but it is supposed the batchery was committed for money; as his family is a rich

Murdered by a Negro. NASHVILLE, August 27 .- A few morn-NASHVILLE. August 21.—A few mornings ago Miss Mary Conley, aged acout forty-five years, white going along the Dies inson pike, near Nashville, was knocked senseles by a negro, who then selved her and outraged her per on. The flend threw his victim over a fence, and left her senseless on the ground, where she was found late in the offernoon by the veighbors and removed to her residence in Nashvilla.

An Abortionist Arrested. Louisville, August 31—Dr. J. S. Williams was arrested here to day charged with having committed murder in producing an abortion upon Mrs. Lou Bowman. It is alleged that the evidence is very strong against Williams, who has been suspected previously, but never detected. It is now thought that dozens of cases can be made out against him. In Bis examination before the authorities he was remanded to prison and bail refused.

ST PAUL, September 1.—By the explosion of a boiler attached to a threshing
machine, near Dover, this afternoon, George
Bennett, engineer, C. Arnold and another
man, name not known, were instantly killed;
kwerett Jones had a leg and arm broken and
received internal it juries which will probably be fatal; sweral other paragas ware ably be fatal; several other parsons were slightly injured. The cause of the accident was the careless permitting of the water to become low in the boiler.

Wagon Collided with a Locomo:ive-Fatal Resuits. ST Louis, September 1 .-- A wagon, ST LOUIS, September 1.—A wagou, containing six persons, was struck by a northern-bound passenger train on the Kansas City, St. Joe and Council Bluffa raliroad today, a short distance north of this city, and Ben Dorsey was kilied, William Branard in jured to such an extent that he has since died, George Reed expected to die, James Hay and George Cook seriously, but not fatally hurt. The destiand injured were brought to this city and an inquest is now being held, the evidence, so far, experates the raliroad officials from all blame.

A Couple of Serious Bailway Accidents Sr. Louis, September 1.—Five freight ST. Louis, September 1.—Five freight cars and a caboose of a train on the Cairo and St. Louis railroad broke through a bridge near Waterloo lilinois, last night, and feit some thirty-five feet, completely wrecking them and contents. One passenger and the brakeman, names unknown, went down with the cars and are probably mortally wounded. White a train on the Missouri Pacific railroad was coming east about daylight this morning it eacountered a wash-out at Fair view and thirteen cars were precipitated down an embankment about twenty feethigh. A number of estile were killed and the cars damaged. One brakeman had an arm broken.

Five Prisoners Escaped - Fatal Stabbing Affray -- 1 x press Robbers. NASHVILLE, September 1.- Last night we prisoners escaped from the county jail in his city by sawing through the iron grating f the windows overlooking the river, and tting themselves down a di tauce of sevent tet by means of blankets tied together. Deputy-Jatier Polk Reilly was arrested on su-pl aty-Jalier Polk Reilly was arrested on su-picion of supplying the prisoners with saws and
was released on a bond of five hundred doi
lars. The prisoners who escaped are John
Redding, fimothy Currin, Wm. Brooks, W. T.
Loomis and George E. schooley. The latter
had been sentenced to thirteen years in the
peniteotiary for stealing one thousand dollars
from the Adams express company, and was
awaiting a new trial.

awaiting a new trial.

At the fair-ground near Murfreesboro today, at a horse race, Tobe Jenkins stabbed
and mortally woureded Murphy Phillips, the
result of an old feud.

Esau Shelton, one of the alleged Riley station (Ky.) express robers, was brought here
to night from Knoxyille, near which place he
was captured. Official Corruption in San Francisco

BAN FRANCISCO, September 1 - I've SAN Francisco, Sopeaned 1—the grand jury, in their report to fay, reflect severely on a majority of the board of supervisors for wastefainess and extravagance in public expenditures, awarding contracts for supplies, and exhoroitant figures, especially in connection with the new house of correction, and report that they have taken the testimony of credicable witnesses, showing that privileges for the erection of frame buildings within the fire limits have been bought and reads for any the traces of the crime covered.

THE INDIANS.

Crook Expects to Strike Sitting Bull tometime, he Does not Know When, Which is Creditable to the Government.

Meantime the Commissioners are Making Stupid Plans and Sitting Bull is Roaming and Murdering at Will,

CHEYENNE, August 31.—The Indian commissioners did not leave this morning as intended last night. They have been engaged here to day perfecting a pian of operations upon which to proceed on their arrival at the sgency. They leave to-morrow morning. In their consultation to day a feeling of perfect unanimity prevailed among the members, and appearances indicate harmonious action in the performance of their duties.

General Crook's Movements.

OMAHA, September 1—The following official telegram was received from Fort Fetterman last night: "A coprier just in left General Crook on the twentieth at the month of Powder river. General Terry's supplytrain was expected in that day, and both commands were to move out the next morning. On a trail leading toward Little Powder river, about ten days old, was estimated about ten thousand ponies with Indians, and the camp fires showed seven dis inst bands. The wagon-train reached old Fort Reno yesterday and camped, expecting the command back about the fifth."

Crook "Expects" to Strike Sitting Bull. General Crook's Movements. Crook "Expects" to Strike Sitting Bull.

CHEYENNE, WY., August 31 .- A cour-CHEYENNE, WY., August 31.—A courier who lart the camp of Crook and Terry on
the twent eth at the mouth of Powder river,
arrived at Fort Fetterman to-night. The command was thele on a trail which was estimated
at ten thousand poules. The camp-dres indicate seven distinct bands. There is reason to
believe sees as Ladians are almost destrict
of food, and the traces tent in sherr deserved
camps indicate that they are reduced to an
extremity—using raw hides for food. All the
Snake allies have gone home, the thows remaining. General Crook fully expects to
strike Sitting built in a few days.

Indian Murders Confirmed. CHEYENNE, September I.—A special correspondence to the Cheyenne Standard, from Deadwood, August 23d, confirms the death, at the hands of the indians, of isanc Brown, Charley Holland, A. Smith, and Lem Mason. Brown was from Virginia City, now one of the firm of Lee & Brown, owners of one of the best claims in the Deadwood district, which he seen averaging one thousand dollars a day for some time. Holland halls from Sionx City, Iowa, and Smith was a preacher, late of Kentacky. Lou Mason, of Deadwood, was killed whilst in pursuit of the party who killed Smith. The news from Custer to the same paper gives the details of the killing of foar men, near that place, on the twenty third, while ou their way to their hay camp, although no names are given. A party pursued the Indians, who numbered by trait, twenty two, and followed them to the hay camp, but the Indians were there in advance and took everything but a grindstone. The place where these men were ambushed was at the head of Long canon running enstward, the Indians hiding in the rocks watched for their approach, although all were not killed at the first fire, as the bodies of two of the men were found in the rocks, whither they had fied. The complet census of the Indians present at the Red Cloud agency to wnom rations will be issued in future, falls short of five thousand, and of grown males one thousand.

Recruits for the various ragiments in the CHEYENNE, September 1.-A special

Recruits for the various regiments in the field are daily arrivir g at Fort Russell. Purchase of Car and Locomotive Works,

Purchase of Car and Locomotive Works.

Louisville, September 1.— The works of the Ohio Falls car and locomotive company were sold to day under foreclosure of a morigage given to secure the creditors granting an extension after the panic of 1873. The entire property was purchased by the Ohio Falls car company, a new organization, composed of the stockholders and crediters of the old company. The officers of the old organization have been relained by the new one, which is prepared to commence active operations immediately.

The sentence of Jesse Pomeroy, the

QUIGLEY—On September 1, 1876, MARY E., injant daughter of F. J. and Martina E. Quig-ley, aged one year and twenty-two days. Funeral from their residence, No. 57 Jones avenue, this (SATURDAY) morning, at 934

FINLEY-On September 1, 1876, at 7:15 a.m., FOSTER G. FINLEY, aged sl. teen years and ten Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Mary's Episcopal Church, this (SATURDAY) morning, at ten o'elock. o'clock.

FOSTRE WAS A YOUTH OF THE PROBUSE, A COMfort and support to his widowed mother. He
died with a sure faith in the Savior and a
bright hope of heavenly biss. In his dying
hour he exclaimed: "O Lord, in Thee have I
t usted; let me never be confounded." May
the Lord shield and protect his afflicated and

ereaved family. GREENE—On Friday, September 1st, at 10 a.m., JAMES THOMAS, SON Of Mrs. Mary Greene, aged ten years, seven months and two days, (Peoria (Iii.) and New Orleans papers please The funeral will take place this (SATURday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence, 339 Court extended. Friends of the family

are invited to attend. I. O. O. F.

MEMPHIS DEGREE LODGE,
No. 3 I, O. O. F., will meet
this (SATURDAY) evening, Sept.
2d, at 7% o'clock, for work in the
degrees. Transient brothers cerdially invited.
WM. HENRY, D. M.

PROF. C. P. WINKLER R ESPECIFULLY announces that he will begin giving Instructions in Music on Monday, September 4th. Orders may be left at 291 Main and 90 Madison streets.

Seal Estate Exchange of Trezevant & MEMPHIS, September 1, 1878.

WITH our centennial and annual compilments to the read rs of the Appeal, we beg to announce in the vast issue of that popular journal to day, that we are always ready to serve them in getting the best prices for Real Estate when they wish to sell, and, with the aid of our efficient Rental Agent, W. D. McCallum, to procure good reuting for their lands and tenements. In both Sale and Rental Departments, we tender our best services, and hope to receive the patronage of the public.

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Rosa de Aroma Cigar All grades of KEY WEST and IMPORTED CIGARS always on hand. Country Merchants will find it to their inte-est to examine our stock and prices be-fore purchasing elsewhere,

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Meavy Brown Sheetings, Fine Brown Sheetings. Bleached Shirtings, Now Prints, Jeans, Jeans, Tweeds and Cassimeres, Flaunels, Linseys, Canton Flannels,

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Merchants are invited to examine our slock, which we are prepared to offer at prices comparing favorably with those of Eastern Jobbers. MENKEN BROTHERS.

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FRESH GOODS!

1500 bris., haif bris. and kits New

150 hris are new white time and N.C.

150 hair are new white time and N.C.

160 bris. From - various grades.

500 hazs hio, save and Luguayes Coffee
50 bris. new Rice.

20 bris. Road ugars.

20 bris. Road ugars.

20 bris. Mo. Ames and Syrups.

160 phys. Corned heef and Tongues. coon cases System, Sardines, Lobstons, Salmon, Brandy Peachesand cher-100 cares Libby, Scheill & Libby's Corned neef and Tongues, 250 brls. P fined 'ugars.
210 trls. Mo ames and Syrups.
100 pkgs. - c. 'anyaned ginus and
Breakfast Eacor.
1000 pkgs. sefficed land.
1000 bxes Soup and Candles.
250 brls. Whisky. Brandy, Gin, Port and Sherry Wine.
1000 exddies Tobacco-various grades.
1000 exddies Tobacco-various grades.
1000 busses Soup and Candles.
250 brls. Significant series and Care wits.
50 cares Lemons.
1000 relis Bassing.
2000 busdles 7 fes.
2000 busdles 7 fes.

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